



**1964 NEW ZEALAND TOUR OF
HER MAJESTY'S
SCOTS GUARDS BAND**

THE BAND OF HER MAJESTY'S SCOTS GUARDS

with PIPES and DRUMS of the 1st Battalion

Colonel-in-Chief: Her Majesty The Queen

By Permission of Colonel A. J. C. Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Scots Guards.

1964 NEW ZEALAND TOUR

under the direction of

KERRIDGE ODEON & AZTEC SERVICES PTY. LTD.

Director of Music: CAPTAIN J. H. HOWE, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., p.s.m.

Officer in Charge of Tour: CAPTAIN R. INGHAM-CLARK

FLUTE

Musn Cloke, B. Mandalay, Burma

EB CLARINET

B/Sgt Crozier, A.
L/Cpl Lewis, D.
L/Cpl Reynolds, E.
L/Cpl Verdon, W.
Musn Bibby, D.
Musn Edwards, D.
Musn Holmes, D.
Musn Little, J.
Musn Simmons, R.
Musn Waterhouse, T.
Musn Watson, A.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Bristol
Birmingham
Stepney, London
Renford, Lancs
St. Asaph, N. Wales
Sherburn, Durham
Carlisle
London
London
Dundee, Scotland

ALTO SAX

L/Cpl Ripper, P.
Musn Jordan, P.

London
London

TENOR SAX

Musn Janes, R.
Musn Mathias, J.

Wallsend-on-Tyne
London

BARI. SAX

Musn Gauldie, A.

Edinburgh

HORNS

L/Cpl Cooper, J.
Musn Barlow, J.
Musn Bourne, R.
Musn Davies, V.

Ely, Cambridgeshire
Salford, Lancs.
Luton, Beds.
Neath, Glamorgan

CORNETS

Sgt. Watt, I.
L/Cpl Atkinson, M.
L/Cpl. Wilson, T.
Musn Hall, D.
Musn Lawrence, D.
Musn Long, J.
Musn Watson, B.

Glasgow
Blaydon-upon-Tyne, Durham
Glasgow
Blackpool
Thatcham, Berks.
Glasgow
Dulwich

TRUMPET

Musn Spencer, J. Langley

TROMBONES

L/Sgt Braithwaite, J.
L/Sgt Waterworth, R.
L/Sgt Williams, D.
L/Cpl Clegg, A.
L/Cpl Pearson, W.
Musn Duxbury, J.
Musn Naylor, G.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Filey, Yorks.
Ynshir, Rhonda.
Huddersfield
London
Wigan
Preston, Lancs.

TUBAS

L/Sgt Hammond, N.
Musn Beal, M.
Musn Cookson, J.

Hounslow, Middx.
Potters Bar, Middx.
Ormskirk

EUPHONIUMS

L/Cpl Fraser, W.
Musn McMinn, J.
Musn Hollamby, B.

Easington Colliery, Durham
Glasgow

PERCUSSION

Sgt Mansfield, G.
L/Sgt. Clarke, R.
Musn Blunden, E.

Hitchen, Herts.
London
Hull

PIPERS AND DRUMMERS

Pipe Major Roe, J.
Sgt. Abethell, B.
Sgt. MacDonald, A.
L/Cpl Gavin, J.
L/Cpl Moulding, G.
L/Cpl Slattery, J.
L/Cpl Smith, N.
Piper Davitt, M.
Piper Ingram, L.
Piper MacIntosh
Piper MacLeod, D.
Piper Ponton, G.
Piper Swan, D.
Piper Anderton, P.
Drmr. Anderson, W.
Drummer Ryan, G.
Drummer Wilson, G.

Killin, Perthshire
London
Elgin
Aberdeen
Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Ayr, Scotland
Auchterhouse, Scotland
Denny
Ilford, Essex
Aberdeen
Corry
Edinburgh
Whitburn, W. Lothian
Preston
Edinburgh
Armagh, N. Ireland
Durham

FOREWORD

by Field Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G., Colonel, Scots Guards



* * *

In March, 1642, King Charles I issued letters patent under the Great Seal to the Marquis of Argyll to command and send into Ireland a Regiment of 1500 men, which Argyll had raised in 1639 to be used by him to bring the Western Highlands to accept the Covenant. This Regiment is now Her Majesty's Scots Guards. For over 300 years the Regiment has taken part in nearly every major engagement, and their exploits have built up a magnificent tradition of gallantry and splendour which is so typical of the Brigade of Guards.

It was in 1685 that King James II ordered 12 "Hautboys" to be added to each Regiment of the Foot Guards, and these men were the forerunners of what is now known as the Regimental Band which today is 60 strong.

The Pipers and Drummers of the Scots Guards accompany the Battalions wherever they serve both in war and peace. As is well known, the traditional role of the highland piper is to inspire men in battle, which they continue to do in these modern days.

The Musicians and the Pipers and Drummers are wearing the same order of dress in which they carry out their ceremonial duties in London.

I welcome this opportunity for the combined Bands to tour Australia and New Zealand and I know that not only are they assured of a warm welcome wherever they may go, but that their visit will help to strengthen our mutual bonds of friendship and affection.

Duke of Gloucester,

Colonel, Scots Guards.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN TAKING THE SALUTE AT THE TROOPING OF THE 2nd BATTALION
SCOTS GUARDS COLOUR.

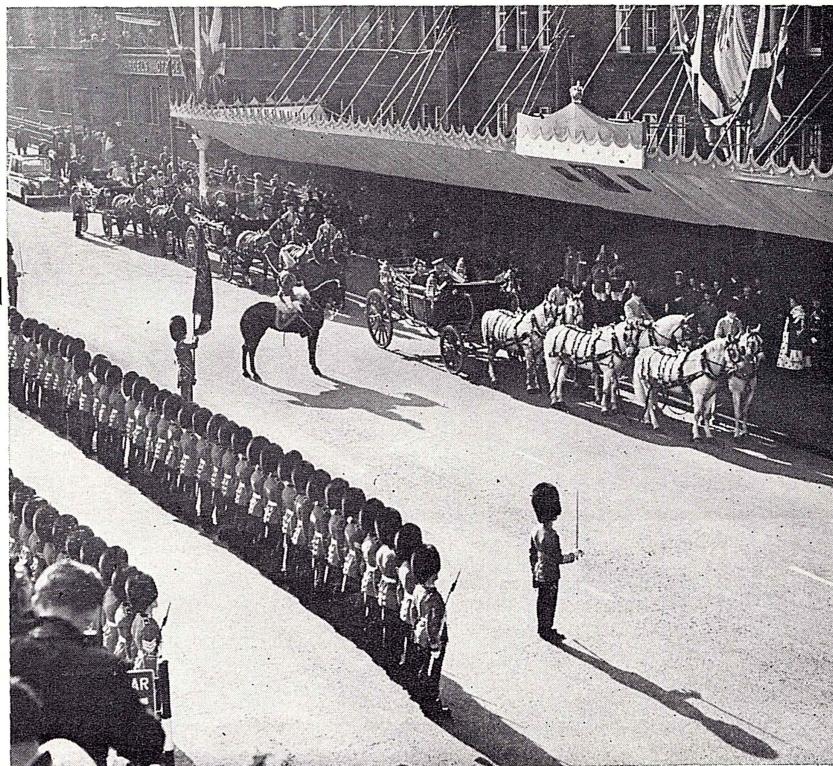


THE REGIMENTAL BAND
OF THE
SCOTS GUARDS
with PIPERS of the 1st BATTALION
OF THE REGIMENT
with
HIGHLAND DANCERS



A DETACHMENT
OF THE QUEEN'S
GUARD LEAVING
THE FORECOURT
OF
BUCKINGHAM
PALACE

GUARD OF
HONOUR MOUNTED
BY THE 1st BATTALION
SCOTS GUARDS
AT GLASGOW
ON THE OCCASION
OF THE STATE
VISIT OF KING
OLAF OF NORWAY



THE HISTORY OF THE SCOTS GUARDS



Officially known as Her Majesty's Scots Regiment of Foot Guards, the Scots Guards came into existence in 1642, when King Charles I commissioned the Marquis of Argyll to raise a regiment of personal guards in Scotland. Seven years later Charles I was deposed and beheaded. His son, Charles II, restored to the throne of Scotland, ordered the companies formed into a "Life Guard of Foot" under Lord Lorne, Argyll's son, in 1650.

It wasn't until Charles II's restoration to the throne of England 12 years later that the Regiment was reorganised under warrant for the "Establishment of a New Regiment of Foot Guards". The regiment, which has survived since, took on a series of titles. In 1707 it was taken on the British Establishment. From 1711 it was known as the Third Guards. In 1831 it became known as the Scots Fusilier Guards, finally reverting to its present name in 1877.

The earliest Honour to be awarded to the Regiment was "Namur" in 1695, and altogether they can claim 39 Battle Honours won in nearly every major engagement over three centuries.

THE HISTORY OF THE SCOTS GUARDS continued



One of these Battle Honours was Talavera, in the Peninsular War, when on 20th July, 1809, the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, serving under Sir Arthur Wellesley, later the Duke of Wellington, withstood the main attack of the French Army. During this Battle the Battalion suffered 371 casualties, including 11 Officers. An ensign, two sergeants and a private of the Scots Guards won the first Victoria Crosses ever awarded. They were bestowed by Queen Victoria on the men for their gallantry in rallying soldiers to the colours at the Battle of Alma. Since that day in 1854, the Regiment has won no less than 11 of these coveted medals which are given only for conspicuous gallantry.

The Colours of the Regiment bear the names of all the main Battle Honours embroidered on them. Each Battalion carries two Colours, a Regimental and a Queen's Colour and these are adorned with a wreath of laurel leaves on the anniversaries of the Battle Honours. There is also a State Colour which was presented to the Regiment by Queen Victoria in 1899 as a mark of the long and close connection between the Sovereign and the Brigade of Guards.

On joining the Regiment the Recruit goes to the Guards Depot at Caterham in Surrey, where he spends some 12 weeks learning to drill and generally to conduct himself as a Guardsman. If he survives this most strenuous course (and the majority do), he is considered to be a Guardsman and no longer a Recruit. From Caterham he goes for a further 12 weeks to the Guards Training Battalion at Pirbright Camp where he is taught to handle his weapons and generally trained to take his place as a fighting soldier in a service Battalion.

He may now find himself either in Kenya or Zanzibar where most of his time will be spent on internal security duties or doing training in the field, elsewhere abroad, or he may go to a Battalion in London, and you may see him standing on sentry duty outside one of the Royal Palaces.



**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, SCOTS GUARDS,
LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO RIDE TO THE HORSE GUARDS
TO TAKE THE SALUTE AT HER BIRTHDAY PARADE.**

THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE

The Scots Guards are one of the Regiments of Foot Guards of the Household Brigade. The entire Brigade consists of two Regiments of Household Cavalry and five Regiments of Foot Guards.

The sister Regiments of the Foot Guards are the Grenadier, Coldstream, Irish and Welsh Guards. The two Cavalry Regiments are the Life Guards and The Royal Horse Guards (Blues). All these are Her Majesty The Queen's Household Troops, directly responsible for guarding the Sovereign and carrying out Ceremonial Duties in London.

The two Household Cavalry Regiments are now mechanised but each maintain a mounted squadron in London which finds the daily guard at the Horse Guards in Whitehall and also provides Mounted Escorts to The Queen and other members of the Royal Family on State Occasions.

The Queen is Colonel-in-Chief of all Regiments in the Household Brigade, and, in addition, each Regiment has a Colonel who may be either a member of the Royal Family (like the Scots and Welsh Guards' Colonels) or a distinguished retired Officer who previously served with that particular Regiment. The executive Command of each Regiment is delegated by the Colonel to a serving Officer who, though bearing the rank himself of Colonel, is always known as the "Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding." This is an interesting survival of the original meaning of "Lieutenant-holding the place of" (the Colonel). An Officer of the rank of Major-General is always appointed by The Queen to Command the Household Brigade. He must have been an Officer in the Household Cavalry or the Foot Guards and he combines this duty with that of General Officer Commanding London District, with his Headquarters at the Horse Guards in Whitehall.

THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE

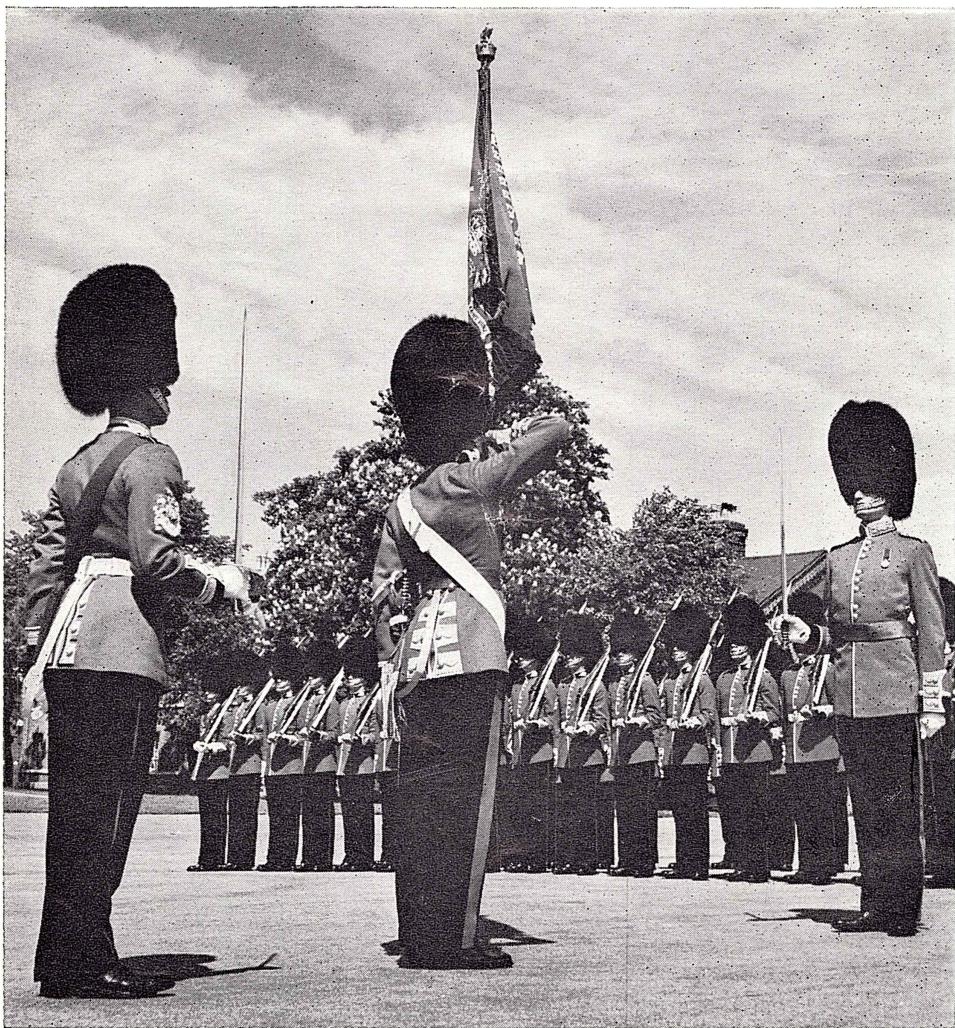
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The Brigade of Guards consists of eight Battalions. The Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots each have two, and the Irish and Welsh each one Battalion. In war the number of Battalions is increased.

The three senior Regiments were all formed about the time of the Restoration in the mid-seventeenth century. The Irish Guards were raised in 1900 and they earned undying fame in the two World Wars. The Welsh Guards were formed in 1915 and more than established their reputation in the last years of the first world war and in the second world war.

The Brigade is firmly bound together by its traditions and its family loyalties. Yet each Regiment has its own customs, and these are most jealously guarded and preserved. Guardsmen have always been commanded by Guardsmen. To this day the old loyalties remain. Only a Guardsman can Command the Household Brigade. If two Guards Battalions are serving in a Brigade, then the Commander must be a Guardsman, and the Brigade is called a Guards' Brigade.

For over three hundred years the Household Cavalry and the Brigade of Guards — the Household Brigade — has built up a tradition of ceremonial splendour and pageantry which is unique the world over. In time of war it has more than proved that discipline and gallantry go hand in hand.



THE GUARDS ARE EXPECTED TO SET THE STANDARD FOR THE ARMY IN PEACE TIME CEREMONIAL AS WELL AS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

REPERTOIRE OF THE BAND OF

MARCHES

1. Amparita Roca *Texidor*
2. B.B. & C.F. *Ord Hume*
3. Blaze Away *Holzmann*
4. The Brigade of Guards *Howe*
5. Cavalcade of Martial Songs *Nichols*
6. Colonel Bogey on Parade *Alford*
7. The Contemptibles *Stanley*
8. The Dambusters *Coates*
9. El Capitan *Sousa*
10. Fame and Glory *Matt.*
11. The Glaswegian *Howe*
12. The Great Little Army *Alford*
13. Hands Across the Sea *Sousa*
14. The Invincible *Cope*
15. Karelia *Sibelius*
16. Liberty Bell *Sousa*
17. Lohengrin *Wagner*
18. London Landmarks *Haydn Wood*
19. The Longest Day *arr. Howe*
20. March of the Slide Trombones *Scott*
21. Mephistopheles *Douglas*
22. Moorside March *Holst*
23. Moray Firth *Mackenzie*
24. 1914 Medley *arr. Howe*
25. On the Quarter Deck *Alford*
26. Passing of the Regiments *Winter*
27. Pentland Hills *Howe*
28. Sapper Patrol *Young*
29. Scotland the Brave *Ord. Hume*
30. Scottish Emblem *Ellis*
31. The Senator *Allen*
32. Spirit of Pageantry *Fletcher*
33. The Thin Line *Alford*
34. Three Elizabeths *Coates*
35. The Valiant Years *Rogers*
36. Voice of the Guns *Alford*
37. Wheels *arr. Howe*
38. When The Saints Come Marching In *Trad.*
39. Waltzing Matilda *arr. Howe*

OVERTURES

1. The Arcadians *Arthur Wood*
2. 1812 *Tchaikowsky*
3. Mill on the Cliff *Reisseger*
4. Light Cavalry *Suppe*
5. London Town *Richardson*
6. Lustspiel *Kela Bela*
7. Morning, Noon & Night *Suppe*
8. Plymouth Hoe *Ansell*
9. Poet & Peasant *Suppe*
10. Vanity Fair *Fletcher*
11. Yeomen of the Guard *Sullivan*

SUITES

1. Ballet Egyptian *Luigini*
2. Blue and the Grey *Grundman*
3. Coppelia *Delibes*
4. Hawaiian Festival *Green*
5. Hebridean Suite *Grundman*
6. Merrie England Dances *German*
7. Three Dale Dances *Arthur Wood*
8. Three Dances from Tom Jones *German*
9. Three Irish Dances *Ansell*
10. Water Music *Handel*

RAPSODIES

1. Slavonic Rhapsody No. I *Friedemann*
2. Slavonic Rhapsody No. II *Friedemann*

WALTZES

1. Bal Masque *Fletcher*
2. Belle of the Ball *Anderson*
3. Blue Danube *Strauss*
4. Casino Tan *Gung'l*
5. Dolores *Waldteufel*
6. Espana *Waldteufel*
7. Eton Boating Song *Kapps*
8. Gold and Silver *Lehar*
9. The Gay 90's *arr. Allen*
10. The Grenadiers *Waldteufel*
11. Gipsy Love *Lehar*
12. Lehar Waltz Memories *arr. Barsotti*
13. Nights of Gladness *Ancliffe*
14. Scottish Waltz Medley *arr. Howe*
15. September Waltz *Godin*
16. Sabre Las Olas *Rosas*
17. Pomoma *Waldteufel*
18. The Skaters Waltz *arr. Howe*
19. Thrills *Ancliffe*
20. Tres Jolie *Waldteufel*

SELECTIONS

1. Annie Get Your Gun *Berlin*
2. Bacchanalia *Finck*
3. Bless The Bride *Ellis*
4. Bob Farnon Selection *arr. Duthoit*
5. Bouquet De Paris *Smith*
6. Call Me Madam *Berlin*
7. Carmen *Bizet*
8. Cole Porter Selection *arr. Howe*
9. Communityland No. 1 *Stoddern*
10. The Dancing Years *Novello*
11. The Early 20's *arr. Duthoit*
12. Gems of Irish Song *Wright*
13. Gigi *Loewe*
14. Hans Christian Andersen *Loesser*
15. H.M.S. Pinafore *Sullivan*
16. High Society *Porter*
17. Irving Berlin Melodies *arr. Howe*
18. Jerome Kern Selection *arr. Howe*
19. The King and I *Rodgers*
20. Lightning Switch *Alford*
21. Maid of the Mountains *Simson*
22. Merrie England *German*
23. Musical Switch *Alford*
24. The Music Man *Willson*
25. My Fair Lady *arr. Howe*
26. Nautical Moments *Winter*
27. Oklahoma *Rodgers*
28. Our Gracie *arr. Zalva*
29. The Pajama Game *Alder*
30. Perchance to Dream *Novello*
31. The Sound of Music *Rodgers*
32. Sea Songs Medley *arr. Howe*
33. South Pacific *Rodgers*
34. Souvenir De France *arr. Hanmer*
35. Stephen Foster Phantasy *arr. Hanmer*
36. Sullivan Selection *Sullivan*
37. Wedded Whimsies *Alford*
38. World War II Selection *arr. Howe*
39. The Flower Drum Song *Rodgers*

SCOTTISH ITEMS

1. Harry Lauder's Songs *arr. Ord. Hume*
2. Kilties Kourtship *Mackenzie*
3. Loch Lomond *arr. Howe*
4. Selection of Robert Burns' Songs *Howe*
5. Savoy Scottish Medley *Somers*
6. Melodies of the Bard *arr. Howe*
7. Swing o' The Kilt *Ewing*

HER MAJESTY'S SCOTS GUARDS

8. The Wee Macgregor	Amers
9. Scotch Haggis	Mackenzie
10. Scottish Celebration	Phillips
11. Songs O' Burns	arr. Howe

TONE POEM

1. Finlandia	Sibelius
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MISCELLANEOUS

1. A Hot Time in the Brasses Tonight	Walters
2. Barwick Green	Arthur Wood
3. Broadcast From Brazil	Bennet
4. Cavalry of the Steppes	Charrosoin
5. Fandango	Perkins
6. Galopade	Simpson
7. A Hunting Scene	Bucalossi
8. Jazz Rhumba	Palange
9. In a Monastery Garden	Ketelby
10. Lady of Spain	Evans
11. Lili Marlene	arr. Howe
12. Limehouse Blues	arr. Howe
13. Marching Strings	Ross
14. Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenberg
15. Night Flight to Madrid	Leslie
16. Parade of the Tin Soldiers	Jessel
17. Pennywhistle Song	Anderson
18. Perpetuum Mobile	Strauss
19. Phantom Brigade	Myddleton
20. Portuguese Party	Vinter
21. Samba Rag	Lawrenson
22. Shortcake Walk	Torch
23. Sleigh Ride	Anderson
24. Spanish Gypsy Dance	Marquina
25. Snake Fence Country	Cable
26. Summer Night	Carter
27. Stardust	arr. Howe
28. Teddy Bears Picnic	Bratton
29. Telstar	arr. Howe

30. Traffic Tangle	Howe
31. The Typewriter	Anderson
32. When Day is Done	arr. Howe
33. When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again	arr. Howe
34. Pomp & Circumstance No. 4	Elgar

MISCELLANEOUS — INSTRUMENTAL FEATURES

1. Bright Eyes	Finlayson
2. Buglers Holiday	Anderson
3. Cornet Carillon	Binge
4. Holy City	Adams
5. The Lost Chord	Sullivan
6. Perfect Day	Bond
7. Playmates	Hartmann
8. Three Jolly Airmen	Siebert
9. Three Jolly Sailormen	Siebert
10. Three Trumpeters	Augostini
11. Three of a Kind	Helyer
12. Two Comrades	Rimmer
13. Bless This House	Brahe
14. La Belle Americaine	Hartmann
15. Kentucky Home	Rimmer
16. Largo Al Factotum	Rossini
17. The Cavalier	Sutton
18. Where 'ere You Walk	Handel
19. Deep Purple	Rose
20. Coquette	Watters
21. Artie Shaw Clarinet Concerto	Artie Shaw
22. Blues and Bandinage	Bennett
23. Capricious Aloysious	Walters
24. Concertino for Clarinet	Weber
25. Carnival of Venice	Giamperi
26. Wind in the Wood	Siebert
27. Cassiopia	Barsotti
28. Picaroon	Green
29. Linnet's Parade	Brewer
30. Piping Times	Brewer
31. The Thrush	Cole

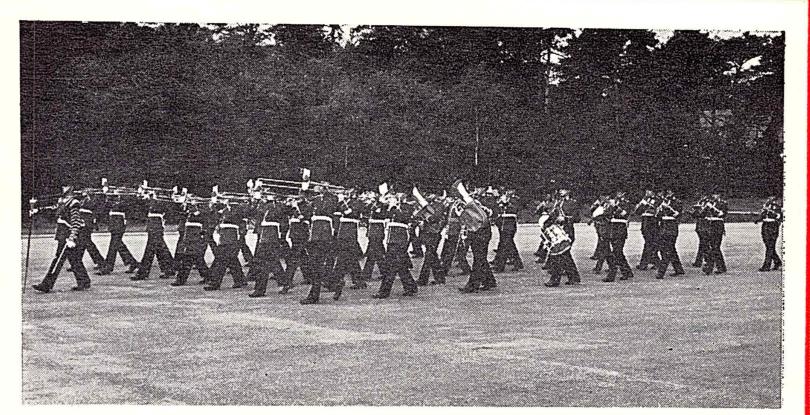
TROOPING THE COLOUR

March On	Pentland Hills	Howe
Royal Salute	National Anthem	
Inspection Music	Scottish Airs	arr. Howe
	Road to the Isles	arr. Howe
Troop Music	Les Huguenots	Meyerbeer
	The Glaswegian	arr. Howe
Music for Escort	British Grenadiers	Trad.
	Grenadiers Slow March	arr. Howe
Slow March Past	Golden Spurs	Rhodes
	Scipio	Trad.
	Garb of Old Gaul	Trad.
	Men of Harlech	Trad.
	Let Erin Remember	arr. Jaeger
	Figaro	arr. Pope
Quick March Past	British Grenadiers	Trad.
	Hielan' Laddie	Trad.
	Rising of the Lark	Trad.
	St. Patrick's Day	Trad.
	Milanollo	Trad.
	Scottish Emblem	Ellis
March Down the Mall	The King's Guard	Keith

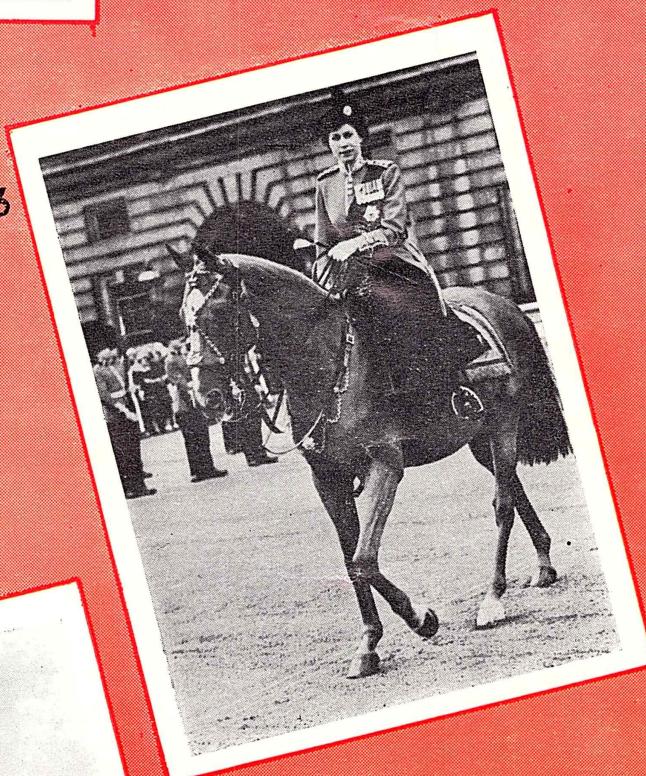
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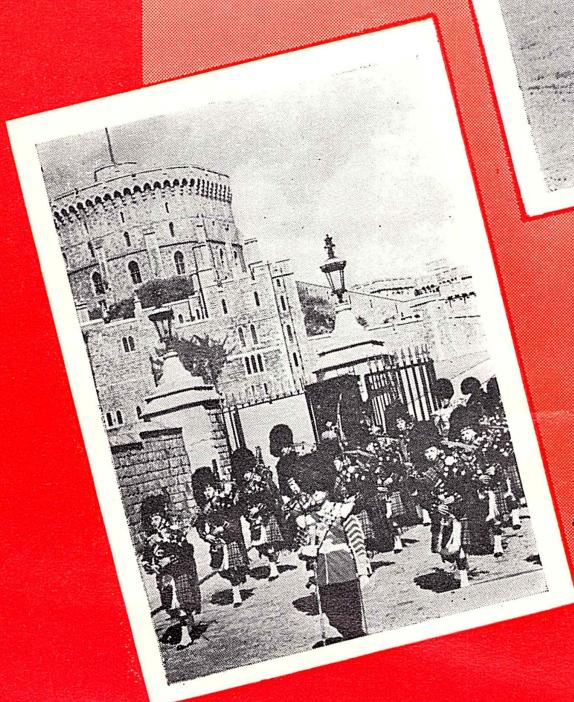
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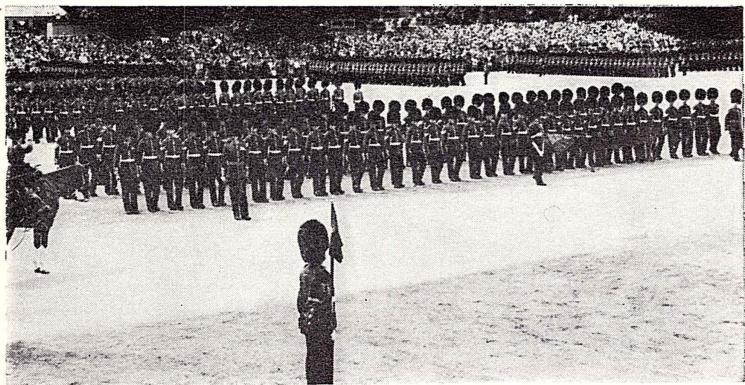
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5

1. Drum Sergeant.
2. Quick March!
3. Her Majesty the Queen.
4. Drums and Pipers at W
5. Field Marshal H.R.H. T
6. Colonel, Scots Guards.
6. Trooping of the Colour.
7. Bass Drum showing Rec
8. Clarinet Duet.
9. The colourful dress of t
10. and Royal Stuart Tartan
10. The Precision of the Gu

PARADE



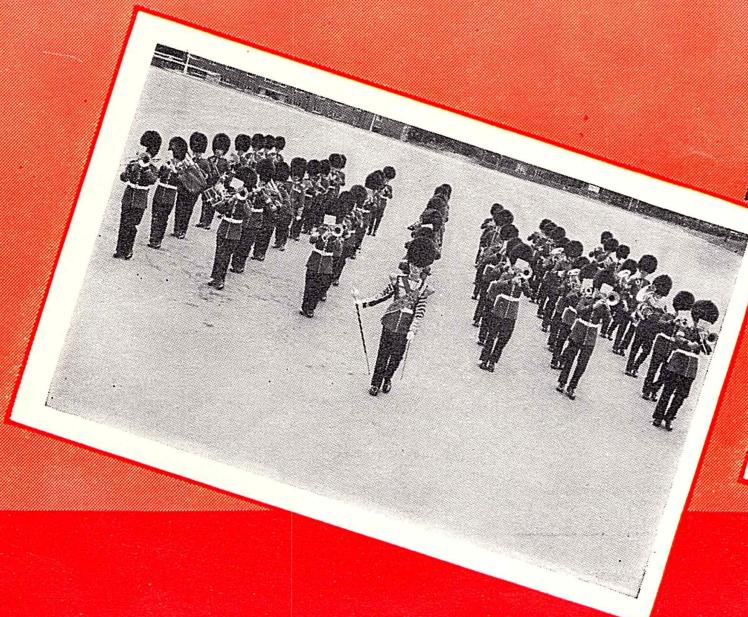
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9

Colonel-in-Chief, Scots Guards.

dsor Castle.

e Duke of Gloucester, K.G.,

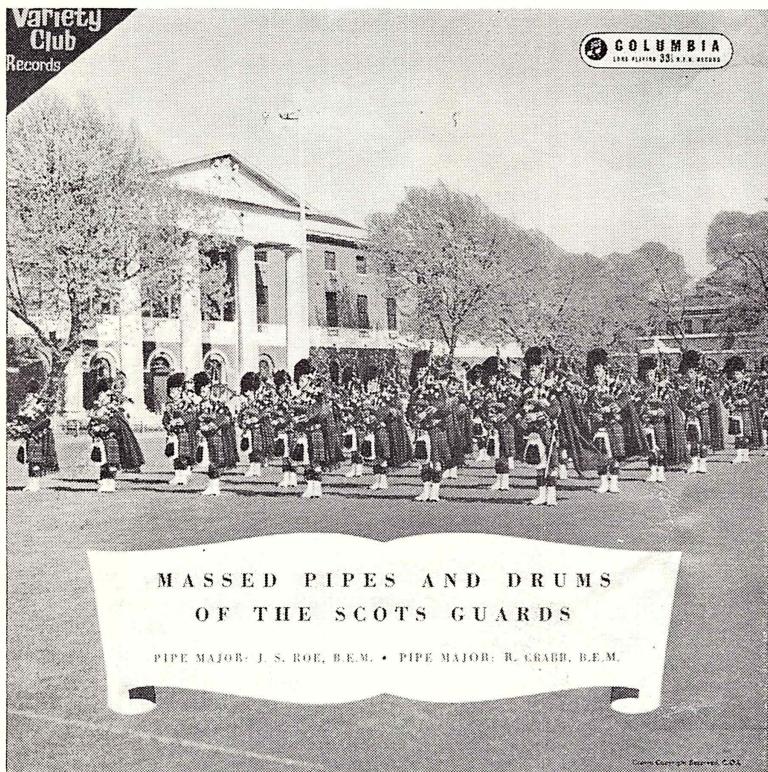
national Battle Honours.

Piper — Royal Blue Doublet

rds on Parade.

BANDS on parade

On the Variety Club Label three fine 12" LP recordings featuring famous Scots Guards.



12 in. LP 33MEX 8005 "MASSED PIPES AND DRUMS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS" Only 22/6.

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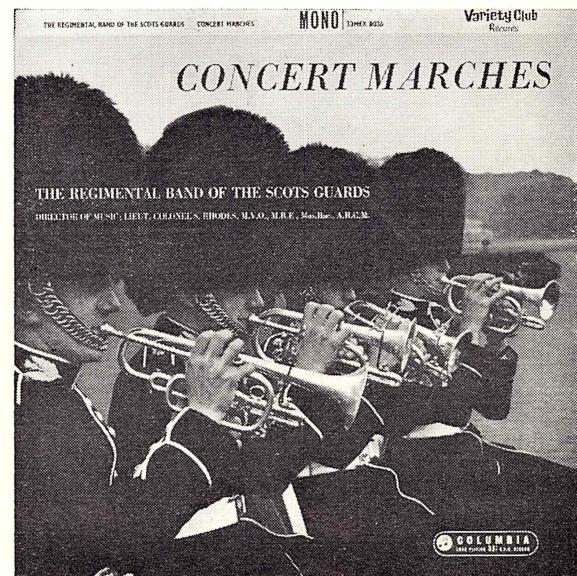


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"THE SCOTS GUARDS" Only 39/6.

The Pipes and Drums of The Military Band of the Scots Guards. Director of Music: Capt. J. H. Howe.

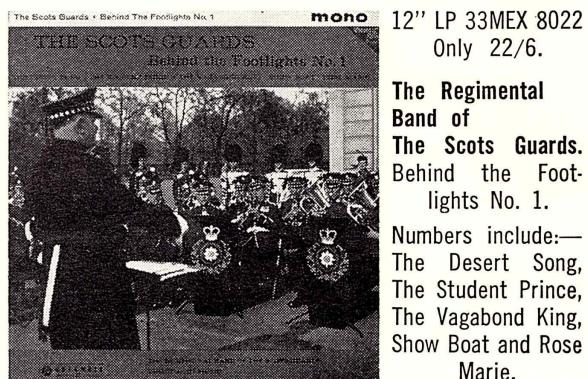


12 in. LP 33MEX 8036 "CONCERT MARCHES" Only 22/6.

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THE 2nd BATTALION SCOTS GUARDS TROOPING THE COLOUR ON HORSE GUARDS PARADE

The Regimental Band and Massed Pipers of the Scots Guards participate in many colourful ceremonies. Tourists to Scotland have seen them at the Military Tattoo held at the Edinburgh Festival. With Massed Pipes and Drums, the Regimental Bands, Highland Dancers and marching men create a spectacle which is one of the great events of the Festival. The Band plays at the Trooping of the Colour on the Queen's official birthday. At the changing of the guards at Buckingham Palace, the band plays a concert in the forecourt. The band has participated in Coronation Parades as far back as Her Majesty's subjects can recall and has been seen the world over on television and in newsreels, taking part in all the Royal Ceremonial occasions in London.



SCOTS GUARDSMEN LINE THE MALL FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF ITALY ON HIS STATE VISIT.

THE HISTORY OF THE PIPERS

The Bagpipe of Piob Mhor, as it is known in Gaelic, has been a musical instrument of War for centuries. Many a clan in Scotland has been launched into battle to the skirl of the pipes. It is therefore fitting that Scottish Regiments should retain their pipes; and today the pipers of the Scots Guards are an important and integral part of the Regiment.

Although it is certain that the Regiment had pipers from its formation in 1642 there is no definite reference to them until 1670. In that year we find Sir James Turner, an Officer in the Scots Guards, writing in his book *Pallas Armata*, "With us any Captain may keep a Piper in his Company and maintain him, too, for no pay is allowed him, perhaps just as much as he deserveth."

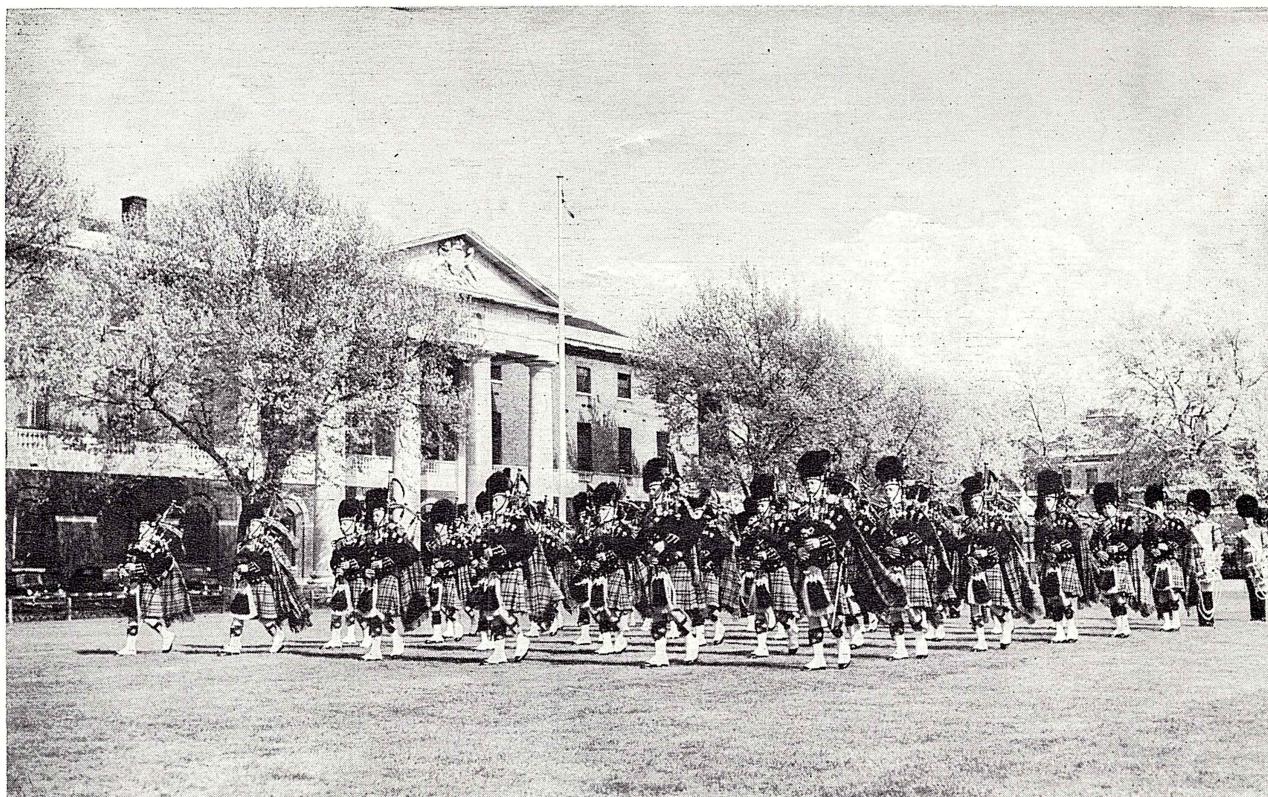
Sir James was obviously not a great lover of pipe music for he continued, "The bagpipe is good enough music for them that love it but, sure not so good as the Almain whistle".

In 1704 the Regiment raised a Company to quell unrest in the Highlands, and for the first time the establishment included a 'Pyper' per Company.

In 1712 after the Regiment went to England and became known as the Third Guards the decline of the Pipers set in, and perhaps this was inevitable as many English Officers were recruited and Scotland was not visited again until 1811. However, the Pipers were not entirely eclipsed and in 1830 when William IV restored the Scottish Title of Scots Fusilier Guards to the Regiment the Recruiting Parties in Scotland all had Pipers.

The first Pipe Major, Sergeant Ewan Henderson, was appointed privately by the First Battalion of the Regiment in 1853. This rank received official recognition in 1856 when each Battalion was authorized to hold one Pipe Major and five Pipers.

Since then the Pipers have been firmly established. Until mid-1915, they played the Regiment into Battle but so many Pipers were killed or wounded in the first Great War that the practice was stopped. Nowadays the Pipers combine their duties with that of First Aid and Stretcher Bearing. They have already established a great reputation for bravery in the performance of these duties during the two World Wars.



MASSED PIPERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS AT DUKE OF YORK'S HEADQUARTERS, LONDON.



THE
SCOTS GUARDS
STATE
COLOUR

THE
QUEEN'S COLOUR
OF THE 1st
BATTALION
SCOTS GUARDS
SHOWING THE
BATTLE HONOURS
AWARDED TO
THE
REGIMENT





JOHN ROE, B.E.M.

Pipe Major John Roe is the Pipe Major of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards. He was born at Killin, Scotland, in 1920, and has been a piper since his earliest youth. After becoming Pipe Major of the famous Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, he joined the Scots Guards in 1936, and has served with the 1st Battalion ever since, including the campaigns of North Africa and Italy. He is a Household Piper to Her Majesty The Queen.

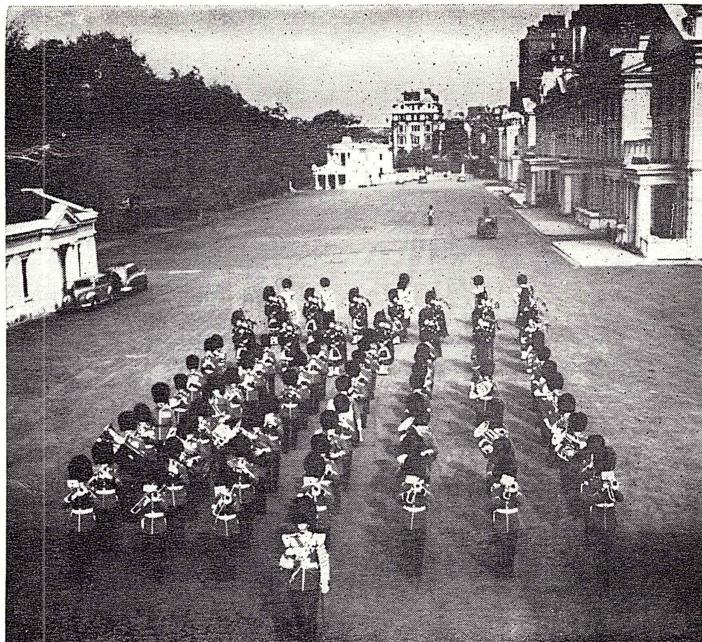
THE REGIMENTAL BAND

Visitors to London have heard the stirring music of the Regimental Band of the Scots Guards. Normally stationed in London, the Band often marches and plays at the head of the Queen's Guard, and performs at the various Military Ceremonies of the capital.

Musicians of the Band march with the precision and bearing that are so much a part of the Foot Guards, no easy task when playing an instrument.

The Band of the Scots Guards first came into existence in 1685 when King James II ordered 12 "hautboys" (oboes) to be added to each of his Regiments of Guards. Other instruments were added later including horns and bassoons in 1716 and clarinets in 1749. The Scots Guards Band created a sensation when it visited Paris in 1815 after the Battle of Waterloo.

Completely reorganized in 1842, it became one of the first Military Bands as they are known today. Now 60 strong, it is a musical institution of Great Britain, and performs frequently on radio and television.



DRESS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS

The Regimental Band wears the traditional uniform of the Royal Household Troops. The black bearskin cap was copied as a battle trophy from Napoleon's Imperial Guard. The buttons of the scarlet tunic are arranged in groups of three, signifying that the Scots Guards is the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.



Captain J. H. Howe, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., p.s.m. Director of Music, Scots Guards



James H. Howe was born in the village of Penshaw, Co. Durham, in 1917 and commenced learning to play the piano and cornet at the age of nine.

In 1933, he joined the Royal Scots as a Band-boy, playing with this Regimental Band until the outbreak of World War II.

He was captured and made a prisoner-of-war of the Germans in 1940. With instruments given by the Red Cross in 1941, he formed a highly successful Dance Orchestra in Stalag VIIIIB at Lumsdorf. This Orchestra did a great deal of useful work in maintaining the morale of fellow prisoners-of-war, and also made two successful tours of working party areas visiting places from Berlin to Poland in 1942 and 1943. Music for this Orchestra was mostly transcribed from gramophone records, the Band also featured many special arrangements at its concerts.

In September, 1945, serving again with the Royal Scots, he commenced the Bandmastership Course at Kneller Hall Royal Military School of Music, where he won prizes for the best Brass Band composition and Military Band arranging in his class. In 1949 he was appointed Bandmaster to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and commenced duty with his new Regiment in Hong-Kong. Tours of England, Scotland, Berlin and British Guiana, and a particularly successful tour of Finland, were undertaken by the Band under his direction.

He was appointed Instructor to the Highland Brigade Junior Musicians Unit at Aberdeen in 1958, and was there responsible for the musical training of some fifty boys.

On the retirement of Lt. Col. S. Rhodes from the Scots Guards in 1959, he was appointed Director of Music, Scots Guards, commissioned as Lieutenant, and promoted Captain in 1961.

In his first four years with the Scots Guards, he has toured extensively with the Band, visiting Scotland, England, the Channel Islands on four occasions and Nairobi. Captain Howe has recently been to Canada with the Band where they were the featured band at the Canadian National Exhibition, in Toronto.

HIGHLAND DANCING



Highland dancing, as performed by the Guards, is one of the most celebrated forms of folk dancing in the world. The intricate steps and fascinating floor patterns make it exciting to watch. The dancing has grace of stance and gesture, and like all the best folk dancing, draws its audiences into a mood of sympathy that almost amounts to participation.

Tourists visiting Britain have been thrilled watching the superb dancers at games held in Scotland, in their gaily coloured Glengarry bonnets and kilts of the Queen's own Royal Stuart Tartan, waving their gleaming swords, and accompanied by the Pipers in their Royal blue doublets, the Guardsmen are a splendid sight.

Highland dances have been handed down from one generation to the next. Many of today's dancers learned their steps from their fathers and grandfathers who once cavorted on the village greens. The dance best known outside Scotland is the Highland Fling, which is easy to learn but difficult to perform perfectly, and the colourful Sword Dance. The Highland Fling is danced in 4/4 time, is highly formalized and symbolizes victory in battle.

Other famous Scottish dances are the slow reels. A reel is any dance for four people based on a reeling, or intertwining figure. The most common is the Reel of Tulloch, sometimes called the Hullachan, customarily preceded by a dance of different tempo, the Strathspey.

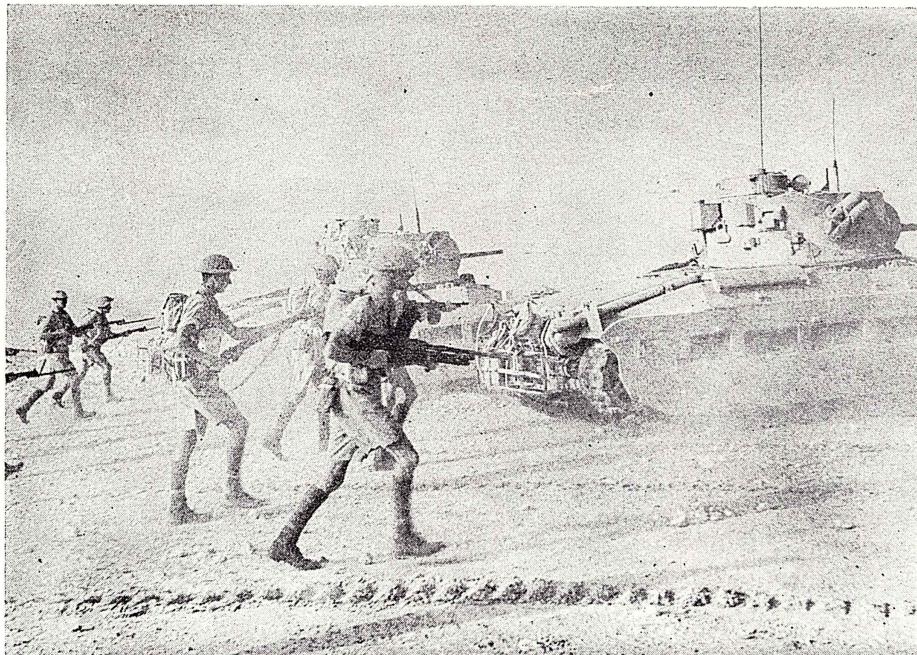
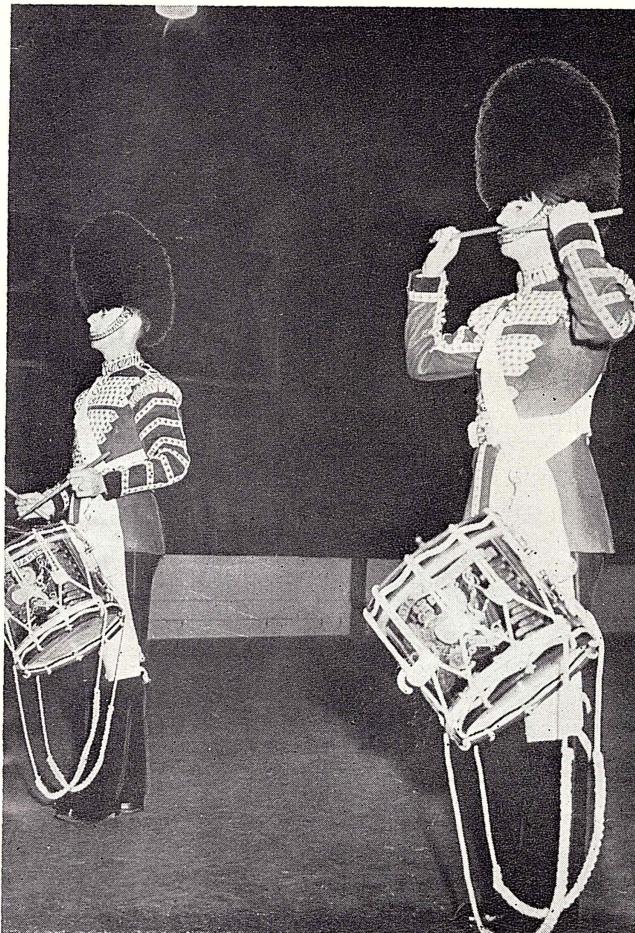
These dances are frequently used in competitions. During the spring and summer months there are contests throughout the Highlands of Scotland, and many a piper on furlough has excelled in these tournaments.

The influence of Scottish dancing has been manifest in both modern and classical ballet. In 1951 the Sadler's Wells Company performed Leonide Massine's Scottish ballet "Donald of the Burthens". But as far back as 1832 the choreographer Filippo Taglioni was drawing on Scottish dancing for his ballet "La Sylphide" first performed in the Academic Royale de Musique, in Paris. On this tour the Scots Guards will give audiences a chance to see truly authentic dances as they were conceived on windy moors many centuries ago.

DRESS OF THE PIPERS AND DRUMMERS

The Pipers wear full Highland Dress in the Royal Stuart Tartan. Their doublets are of blue, the Royal colour, and their feather bonnets were the gift of King George V. They are armed with the claymore or Highland broadsword, the dirk and the skean dhu (the knife worn in the stocking). On special occasions they carry silken banners on their pipes each emblazoned with the crest of a different company of the Regiment.

The drummers wear bearskin caps and tunics embroidered with the lace. On their drums are the 39 principal Battle Honours of the Regiment.



THE SCOTS GUARDS IN ACTION

The 2nd Battalion Scots Guards advancing behind Matilda Tanks in the Western Desert.



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